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BY CAVIS & TRIMMIE.

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BY CAVIS & TRIMMIE.

T. O. P. VERNON, Associate Editor.

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From the Charleston Courier.

SPEECH

HON. JAMES L. ORR,

Delivered at the Democratic State Convention of South Carolina, in Columbia, May 6, 1856.

MR. PRESIDENT: When it was suggested to me by some friends that I should offer a few remarks upon the matter which has called us together, I did not suppose that the public expectation would demand of me a lengthened exposition of the views and purposes of our assemblage. I came here simply as the delegate of my friends and constituents, who sent me on account of the deep interest which they knew I took in the Convention question. I gratefully responded to that call, and am happy to meet here so large and respectable an assemblage. The numbers and character of this body constitute a sufficient answer to the taunts and sneers which certain individuals and presses of the State have heaped upon those who favored this project. This, Mr. President, is the inauguration of a new era, and the day is not far distant when the gentlemen who have seen fit to assail us will change their tone. The argument is with us, and the people also are with us, despite the efforts of eliques and cabals to control their sentiments. I commend my political career as a delegate to the Democratic State Convention of 1843, and heard at that time no objection urged, nor assertion made, that we were sacrificing any time-honored principle. That Convention selected delegates to the Baltimore Convention by a unanimous vote, and though circumstances may have since made such representation upon subsequent occasions inexpedient, the policy of our action at that time has never been doubted.

I am aware, Mr. Chairman, that many objections have been urged to the Convention system, but where is your remedy? I know that it is objected that Massachusetts, which never cast a Democratic vote, can give thirteen votes in the Convention to eight from South Carolina; and I admit the force of the objection. But I repeat, where is the remedy? If only the States and Districts having Democratic Representatives in Congress are to be represented at Cincinnati, we should have but seventy-four delegates there, which is the present Democratic representation in Congress. It would be equally unfair to admit representatives only from those States that in the preceding Presidential contest had voted for the Democratic nominee. In that case the Convention of 1844 would have been composed only of delegates from the seven States that voted for Mr. Van Buren in 1840, and the Convention of 1852 would have been composed solely of representatives from the minority of States that sustained Gen. Cass in 1848. Nor would it be proper that the twenty-seven States which voted for Gen. Pierce in 1852 should only be represented at Cincinnati, because it is not impossible that six or seven of the States that then went for Pierce may in the next Presidential contest cast their votes for the Black Republican candidate, while two of the four States that voted for Scott—Kentucky and Tennessee—are nearly certain to sustain the nominee of the Democratic Convention. If by any of these plans injustice could be avoided it would be well, but injury would be certain to result from all of them, and the Convention system seems to me to be the only one embodying safety and feasibility. I know that it is easy to start objections, and poor must be the mind that has not ingenuity sufficient to find flaws in every scheme of human device, but we are left only a choice of evil, and must select the best plan. I claim not perfection for the Convention system, but great principles cannot be carried out without party organization, and that organization cannot be preserved save by the means which I have indicated.

The Cincinnati Convention is of the highest importance, for it is certain that this State must sustain the nominee of that body. It is impossible for her to act otherwise; for it is certain that the next Presidential contest will be between the nominees of the democratic and black republican parties, and this State could not but prefer the most fishy democrat to a black republican. Such being the state of facts, what is the duty of South Carolina? She has 8 votes, and 149 constitute a majority of the whole number. The two-thirds rule, that safe and conservative rule which defeated Mr. Van Buren in 1844, is sure of adoption. It may work badly in some instances, but should never be sacrificed. South Carolina can then cast 8 votes for her choice, but under the two-thirds rule, it will require 16 votes to neutralize her votes cast against any objectionable man. Ought not this power to be exercised? We are certain, as I have showed, to vote for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and why should we not be there to take part in his selection. The prominent candidates are, 1st, Gen. Pierce, who has proved true to the South and the Constitution. It is our duty to sustain him as our first choice. Next to him is Senator Douglas. Mr. Bu-

channan is the third most prominent candidate, but cannot be regarded by the South as so acceptable, for he bears upon his person none of the scars of battle. President Pierce and Senator Douglas are covered all over with scars—honorable scars inflicted in their battles with Northern fanaticism. I believe Mr. Buchanan, however, to be a true man. I believe he will carry out the principles of the Kansas Nebraska bill. He stood out with the South in 1849, in favor of the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, and zealously sustained the Compromise measures of 1850. He ought to be satisfactory, but the great issues before the country is the Kansas and Nebraska issue, and Messrs. Pierce and Douglas are the best exponents of the principles involved in the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

These last cannot receive the votes of those tender-footed Democrats who incline to know-nothingism and abolitionism. If they desire to return to the party they must do so by acceding to our terms. Policy, therefore, demands that we should be represented at Cincinnati, as well as every consideration of interest and gratitude. We must sustain those who have fought and suffered for us. It must not be said that we have used Messrs. Pierce and Douglas, and when their services were no longer needed kicked them off.

It is said by many of those who oppose this Convention that they are ardent Pierce men; that they want him nominated by a State Convention and sustained by the State Convention, and sustained by the State Convention, whether the Cincinnati Convention nominates him or not. Is this wise or sensible? Are there no other true men at the North besides Gen. Pierce? Suppose the Cincinnati Convention nominate some other individual as faithful as Pierce, whom the South will support, will South Carolina vote for Pierce when she cannot elect him, and her action may insure the success of the Black Republican candidate? Would I esteem that man as a friend who would lunge for me and yet refuse to go to the polls to vote for me, because liquor was sold there in opposition to his temperance views? If we are truly friendly to Pierce let us go to Cincinnati, where we can render him essential service. There we can contribute more to his success than by casting the vote of the State for him under the circumstances referred to. Who can say that the vote of South Carolina may not secure his nomination? Who then are his best friends, those who desire to aid him when their aid can be effectual, or those who wish the State to vote for him in November, whether nominated at Cincinnati or not?

Mr. Chairman, I am gratified to know that South Carolina will be represented in the Cincinnati Convention, and that her voice will be heard alongside of Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and other Southern States. There has been great talk of violating our time-honored policy. In the first place let us go back to 1848, when we had acquired a large territory from Mexico, and when the Legislature of every Northern State, except Iowa, had declared for the Wilnot Proviso. When I went first to Congress, in 1849, I found the North arrayed in solid phalanx in favor of the Wilnot Proviso, and a majority in the House in favor of the measure. Thus was a faithful issue precipitated. The South offered as a compromise to extend the Missouri Line to the Pacific, but this was rejected. Fortunately, however, for the country, the Compromise measure of 1850, embracing the Fugitive Slave Law and the doctrine of non-intervention by Congress in the territories, were adopted, and the question of slavery in the territories transferred from Congress to the people. This was a great achievement, and though I did not approve of all those measures, they paved the way for the Kansas and Nebraska Bill, which has restored the Southern States to their original equality in the Union. Though the storm of fanaticism has since then swept over the North, we have everything now in our favor. The President is determined to execute the laws of Kansas, protecting slave property at any and at all hazards.

What have we now to complain of, and what more can we ask of our Northern friends? The South occupies a better position now than at any time since the adoption of the Constitution. The repeal of the Missouri Line has restored us to our original equality in the Union, and for that we are indebted to the Northern Democracy, who assisted us manfully in this matter, though carrying their political coffins upon their backs. But for the Northern Democracy, Kansas would be this day closed against the South. Is it just, then, that we should withhold our influence and sympathy from our Northern friends, who are now struggling against Black Republicanism in our behalf? Shall we basely turn our backs upon those who are battling for us against such fearful odds? Every consideration, every inducement that can influence generous minds, impel us to meet our brethren at Cincinnati. We need have no fear, Mr. Chairman, of the platform that will there be laid down. I have carefully scanned the resolutions of the Northern Democratic Convention, and I hesitate not to say that the great majority of them are eminently satisfactory. I will go further, and say that I believe, if the making of a platform at Cincinnati were intrusted to the Northern Democracy alone, that they would frame one broad enough and long enough for the whole South to stand upon. They have committed themselves to the doctrine of non-intervention and other measures approved by the South, and it is impossible for them to take other ground. I know it is very easy for certain editors to abuse politicians, but the latter are compelled, more than other men, from the publicity of their position, not to act inconsistently with their professions.

The charge which has frequently been made that the whole North is abolitionized is false. I once thought so myself, but have seen reason to change my views. I recently visited the States of New Hampshire and Connecticut, prior to the elec-

tions, and I spoke to the people there as I would here. I discussed our rights before them, and I hesitate not to say that nowhere have Southern sentiments met with a heartier response than from the Democracy of those Northern States. The Democracy of the North have planted themselves upon the Constitution and resist the combined assault of Know Nothingism and Abolitionism. I knew when this Know Nothing Party was started that it would fuse with the Abolition Party. If analyzed, it would be found to contain nine parts of abolitionism and one part of non-agitation. When during the recent contest for Speaker of the House of Representatives the plurality rule had been adopted and the choice lay between Gov. Aiken and Banks, not to say Northern Know Nothing voted for Aiken. They preferred the election of a Black Republican of the deepest dye to that of a Southern man. Yet this is the party, which has found friends and supporters in South Carolina.

The signs of the times are cheering; although we have not carried New Hampshire and Connecticut, we have greatly reduced the opposition majority, and look forward to an ultimate triumph. But whether we do or not, I cannot but congratulate you upon the happy condition that the South now occupies. She is now united while the North is divided. Even if a Black Republican should be elected President, we shall be united in any action that result may force upon us, while the North will be divided against itself. We are now acting solely upon the defensive, sustaining principles conceded by the North; and if the Union is to be disrupted, we shall occupy a vantage ground we have never had before. This is an additional reason why we should strengthen the hands of our Northern friends.

The doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," or the right of the people of the territories to legislate upon the institution of slavery, is also made the ground of attack upon the Northern Democracy. On this point there is a difference of opinion, Messrs. Cass, Stuart and others holding that the people of the territories have this right, and Messrs. Douglas, Bright and others holding the opposite view.

It has been objected to the Kansas Nebraska Act, that it embodied this principle of "squatter sovereignty," but those who say this do not tell the whole truth—the principle is left by the Kansas and Nebraska Act to be determined by the Courts. Mr. Calhoun believed that slavery was protected in the Territories under the Constitution, and the Kansas Act simply grants power to the Legislature to enact all laws of local necessity consistent with the Constitution. We hold that the Legislature cannot prohibit slavery; for Congress, not possessing that power, cannot delegate it to the Territorial Government, and the question must be left until the people come together to form a State Constitution. The practical result of this "squatter sovereignty" has been, that you have had local legislation in favor of slavery, which cannot be disturbed until 1857, and there is now every probability, if the South exerts herself, that Kansas will be a slave State. At any rate, an odious restriction has been removed, and the Territory opened to Southern emigration. We are now sending aid and money to Kansas, and if we persevere, we can build up there a slave-holding community.

It has been charged upon Mr. Douglas that after the passage of the Kansas Nebraska bill he had gone home and declared that it was the best abolition measure ever passed. This is absurd. If it be true, why is every abolitionist so fiercely opposed to it? If Mr. Douglas pondered to abolitionism, why was he not allowed to speak in Chicago, a city which his enterprise and liberality had contributed to improve and adorn? I have known Mr. Douglas for some years, and have narrowly watched his public course, and have never seen him man, except Mr. Calhoun, who so fully sets and speaks out his sentiments. He never evades an issue, but meets it boldly and battles with and slanders his enemy. He never uttered the words attributed to him, and I am sorry to see Southern men prostitute themselves so far, or allow themselves to be so far prostituted by their partisan feelings, as to repeat the calumny. I say it upon authority that the charge is basely and unqualifiedly false.

There were some other points that I designed to treat upon, but I have too long trespassed on the time of the Convention. I repeat that I am glad to see before me so large and respectable a body, and it must not be said that this Convention is a failure. If the war upon us, who have favored this measure, is to be continued; if we are to be traduced and hunted down; if opposition candidates in the different districts are to be started, we are ready to meet the issue and go before the people upon the stump and hustings. And we say to our opponents, you may oppose this Convention, but you dare not vote against our nominee. We have heretofore exercised great moderation, but we are now ready for the fight. If we have done wrong, let the people condemn us; if otherwise, let gentlemen understand that we can exercise our judgment despite their detraction and abuse. I hope that to day we will do our duty and sustain our friends, and that the future will write us down right and wise in our action.

WHO GOES BELOW.—A son of Erin having hired his services to cut some ice, was asked if he could use the cross-cut saw. He replied "he could, surely." He was sent accordingly, in company with some of his co-laborers to cut some ice, and on reaching the centre of the pond the saw was produced, with both handles still in their place. The verdant son, looking at the saw, very coolly put his hand in his pocket, and drawing from it a cent, turned to his companion, and, raising the cent, said, "Now, Janmie, fair play; head or tail, who goes below?"

THE LAWS CONCERNING WOMEN.

Blackwood's Magazine, for April (republished by Leonard Scott & Co., New York) opens with an article under the above caption. The following extract on the duty and influence of woman will show the temper of the article, and that the writer is no advocate of the equality of the sexes in the ordinary pursuits of life, to which modern woman's-rightism would degrade her:

"Let us not enter upon the tender question of mental inferiority. Every individual woman, we presume, is perfectly easy on her own account that she at least is not remarkably behind her masculine companions; and so long as this is the case, we need fear no grand duel between the two halves of creation. But every man and every woman knows, with the most absolute certainty, that a household divided against itself cannot stand. It is the very first principle of domestic existence. In all this great world, with all its myriads of creatures, it is vain to think of forming a single home unless it is built upon this foundation. One interest and one fortune is an indispensable necessity. The constitution of the household is more entirely representative than even that glorious constitution of which we all have heard so much, and which keeps our ship of state afloat. The man is the natural representative of his wife in one set of duties—the wife is the natural representative of the husband in another; and if any one will tell us that the nursery is less important than the exchange, or that it is a more dignified to regulate a Christian household, we will grant that the woman has an inferior range of duty. Otherwise, there is a perfect balance between the two members of this one person. In this view—and we do the most visionary champion of abstract female rights to disprove that this is the ordinary rule of common society—it is a mere trifle of words to say that the woman loses her existence, and is absorbed in her husband. Were it so in reality—and were it indeed true, that the poor rivallet beneath her name, is carried and recruited with her new associate, beareth no sway, possessed nothing"—then would the question of female inferiority be fairly proved and settled once for all. Mighty indeed must be the Titanic current of that soul which could receive one whole human being, full of thoughts, affections, and emotions, into its tide, and yet remain uncolored and unchanging. There is no such monster of a man, and no such monotony of a woman, in ordinary life. Which of us does not carry our wife's thoughts in our brain, and our wife's likings in our heart, with the most innocent unconsciousness that they are not our own original property? And how vain is the reasoning which goes upon any other premises. In fact, this agitation is only defensible when it deals with matter of practice; it has no principle to carry in its front—for the only true rule of marriage remains unimpaired; and if it is either a legal or a poetic fiction to call man and wife one person, then all sacredness, purity, and noble sentiment, departs from the bond between them."

There are very few among us who are blessed with that joyous elasticity of spirit which is the result of perfect health, and the cause of this condition of general invalidism lies in the fact that we have neglected, in our own persons, and in the education of our children, to promote a due observance of those sports and recreations which are common to other countries; but which, among us, have come to be regarded as indecorous, and, above all—unfashionable. What is the consequence? As a people we are assuming a peculiar type—a giant, bony, sharp-featured race, impulsive in temperament, quick in apprehension, and reckless in carrying out the projects we conceive. Discursive readers, rather than deep thinkers, and shallow reasoners, in invention, and expert at manipulation, we tax our faculties to the utmost in the study of improvement bearing upon material progress, while we leave unutilized a taste for the beautiful, and fail to invigorate the body and give buoyancy to the mind.

The old Greeks had their chariot and foot races; their boxing and wrestling matches; quots and other games; which they sedulously fostered, as combining amusement with the best means of obtaining bodily strength and activity. The happy consequences of these physical recreations were so apparent, that the older physicians judiciously recommended the practice of them as a means of counteracting the bad effects of increasing luxury and indolence. The principle upon which gymnastic exercises act is evident. "Their immediate effect," says a modern writer, "is an increase both in the size and power of the parts exercised, in consequence of an admirable law which obtains in living bodies, that—within certain limits—in proportion to the exertion which it is required to make—a part increases not only in strength and fibres, but also in size. Nor does the benefit influence stop here. If the exertion be not carried so far as to produce excessive fatigue, all other parts of the body sympathize with the improving condition of that which is chiefly exerted; the circulation, being excited from time to time by the exercise, acquires new vigor, and blood being thrown with unusual force into all parts of the system, all the functions are carried on with increasing activity. Improvement in the general health is soon manifested; and the mind—if at the same time judiciously cultivated—acquires strength, and is rendered more capable of prolonging exertion."

Now, since it is known that the relations existing between mind and body are so intimate that any abnormal use of the one tends prejudicially upon the other, it becomes apparent to all who reflect upon the subject, that we of the United States, by adjusting those physical exercises which are essential to health, weaken our own powers of endurance and enervate alike the physical structure and the intellectual powers. Our ability to resist prevailing diseases is naturally lessened, and we offer fall victims to maladies from which, under other circumstances, we should wholly escape; or recovering imperfectly from their attacks, linger on the remainder of our days crippled and hopeless invalids.

In an excellent volume recently written upon this subject by Miss Beesley, she makes the startling but truthful declaration, that "there is a general decay of constitution among the whole people of the United States"; and that "in all sections of our country a vigorous and perfectly healthy woman is an exception to the ordinary experience." "Statistics," she adds, "have been obtained which make it probable that, not three out of ten can be classed as healthy women." A hint this, and her impressive deduction follows, as a matter of course: "And as the health of these mothers decides the constitution of their children, the prospects of the next generation are still gloomy, both as it respects sons and daughters."

But if we refuse to betake ourselves to the remedy, how can they be otherwise? The recipe is pleasant enough, but it is not the less certain of proving a specific. Less mental exertion—more physical recreation—these are what are required of us. We must revive the old childish sports; we must encourage the old manly exercises; indulge occasionally in country rambles; ride more, and walk more, in the free air and amid sylvan or suburban scenes. Play at cricket, skip the rope, trundle the hoop; hunt, fish, or engage in any innocent diversion that shall tinge the sallow cheeks with the flush of healthy ruddiness, strengthen the flaccid muscles, and accelerate languid current of the blood.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Position is Everything.—Betty Jane, (in confidence,) "I shan't play no more with that Matilda Jenkins—Her doll ain't got no perambulator—and I don't mean mine to sociate with none but carriage company!"

Social and Physical Training.

Every day brings more clearly home to thinking minds a conviction of the necessity of important changes in the nurture and education of youth. That we are fostering intellectual development at the expense of physical health is becoming, with each succeeding generation, but too painfully apparent. At the age of sixteen, our precocious boys have reached a premature manhood; and at twelve our girls begin their career of flirtation. Cigars and walking-sticks are exchanged by the former for athletic exercises; while the latter reject esthetics for silk dresses and confectionery, and dumb bells for diminutive beavers. Our merchants, absorbed in business cares, find no time to encourage those exercises which invigorate the youthful frame. Fine houses and gay American mothers, and, from the force of example, necessarily become a passion with their daughters. Wealth has become the touchstone of respectability, and, in the pursuit of it, all that makes life delightful is ruthlessly sacrificed. The immense consumption of drugs and nostrums throughout the United States proves conclusively the frail condition of the general health. The life we lead has given rise to a heap of diseases which were almost unknown to our progenitors.

Prominent among these are dyspepsia, and the various nervous disorders incidental to gastric derangement. There are very few among us who are blessed with that joyous elasticity of spirit which is the result of perfect health, and the cause of this condition of general invalidism lies in the fact that we have neglected, in our own persons, and in the education of our children, to promote a due observance of those sports and recreations which are common to other countries; but which, among us, have come to be regarded as indecorous, and, above all—unfashionable. What is the consequence? As a people we are assuming a peculiar type—a giant, bony, sharp-featured race, impulsive in temperament, quick in apprehension, and reckless in carrying out the projects we conceive. Discursive readers, rather than deep thinkers, and shallow reasoners, in invention, and expert at manipulation, we tax our faculties to the utmost in the study of improvement bearing upon material progress, while we leave unutilized a taste for the beautiful, and fail to invigorate the body and give buoyancy to the mind.

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diversion that shall tinge the sallow cheeks with the flush of healthy ruddiness, strengthen the flaccid muscles, and accelerate languid current of the blood.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

Signals and Color Blindness.

We recently alluded to an article in the last number of the *North British Review*, in which it was stated—as taken from Dr. Wilson's work—that one person out of every eighteen was unable to distinguish different colors. The subject is one which deserves more than a mere passing notice. If it be true that color blindness is as prevalent as Dr. Wilson has stated, then all the engineers and switchmen on our railroads, and all the pilots on our rivers, should be thoroughly examined respecting their capacity to distinguish colored signals. This is something that never has been thought of, and yet we can easily conceive what consequences might ensue on a railroad by an engineer mistaking a red for a white signal. Red flags, red globes, red lights, and other colored signals, are used on railroads and steamboats, and no doubt they always will be used, because they are so convenient. While in themselves they are good and necessary, it is the duty of those companies using such, to see to it, that those whom they employ, are not defective in recognising and distinguishing them.

Although it is our opinion that color blindness is not so common as has been asserted; still nothing should be left in doubt, when the safety of life is concerned, as on our railroads and night steamboats. Color blindness is something that baffles the best opticians to account for satisfactorily—indeed the power of vision, in itself, is shrouded in much mystery, like that of every other sense man possesses. As far back as 1684, Dr. Tuberville, of Salisbury, Eng., described the case of a young female, who could see very well, but no color besides black and white; and singular to relate, she could sometimes see to read in a dark room. The famous chemist, Dr. Dalton, was unable to distinguish between red and green colors; and Dugald Stewart, the philosopher, had the same defect of vision. This defect of vision has been long known to have had an existence, but was supposed to be limited to a very small number of persons. Dr. Wilson's experiment were instituted to discover the extent of color blindness, and, if possible, its nature. Its prevalence has astonished himself. Out of 1,154 persons examined indiscriminately, he found 65 defective in distinguishing colors.

Red and green are often confounded together, and some persons that could distinguish these within one foot of their eyes, failed to do so when they were removed from twelve to fifteen feet. These persons would not answer for safe signal men. The greatest number confound blue with green, and the next greatest number confound brown and red with green.

Among a number of possible sources or influences upon color vision, Dr. Wilson mentions the yellow spot on the retina, and the colors of the choroid. Sommering discovered this spot; it is found only in the human retina, that of apes, and some lizards. The true character of this spot and its uses is unknown. It has properties different from every other part of the retina, and is the spot of most distinct vision. The cerebral theory of color—that of the pronologists, is stated to be disavowed by all natural philosophers. The cause of color blindness—whether in the coating of the eye or in the nerves, no one can tell at present. There are just as great differences in the senses of taste, smelling, hearing, and feeling in persons, as in distinguishing colors. One person can distinguish musical notes correctly and another cannot, and we may never know the reason. It is enough for the present to know that color blindness does exist, and that it is more prevalent than was supposed, in order for us to direct attention to it, for the reasons already given.—*Scientific American.*

Kansas Matters.

The Courier's Washington letter of May 5 says: "It was hoped that the Kansas reports were exaggerated, but authentic information has reached here, showing that the people of Lawrence are banded together in resistance to the laws; that Sheriff Jones was resisted by hundreds of men in the execution of his writ; that the U. S. troops were called in to his aid, and he was assassinated in an army tent at night. Gov. Reeler is represented as having made a speech, encouraging the free State party to resist the laws of the Territory. This affair has not, it is feared, yet come to its worst. Sheriff Jones was very popular in Missouri, and his death will no doubt be revenged. Discreet and judicious men here, from Missouri, say that in the next outbreak Missouri, as a State, will become implicated, and if so, no one can tell where the difficulty will end.

"The Investigating Committee of the House of Representatives are at Lawrence, but we do not find that they are making progress in their business. The evidence which they may take, will necessarily, at such a time, be prejudicial and contradictory. They will be able, however, to settle the fact that squatter sovereignty is practically inconsistent with obedience to law, and their report may serve to confirm the declaration of the Richmond Inquirer, as to that doctrine, to wit: 'That gun must be spiked.' The free soilers assert this doctrine, which well suits their purposes. The evil of the principle was well explained in the late speech of Senator Brown, of Mississippi."

The Kentucky American says "the whiskey crop" will be greater the coming season than it has been for years in Kentucky. If this is true, there will be an increased demand for that other Kentucky crop—hemp.

Why is a tired man like an umbrella? Because he's used up.

"WHAT IS TRUTH."

Rev. Dr. Palmer delivered an address before the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Presbyterian Church, on Wednesday evening last. The question discussed was the inquiry propounded by Pilate, when Christ was brought before his judgment seat, "What is truth?" We pretend not to follow the learned lecturer in the discussion, nor even to present the leading features of his discourse, but merely to offer a few observations, as they present themselves to our mind. The manner of putting the question was presented, and the duty of every man to urge the inquiry and diligently to seek out the truth, was earnestly impressed upon the audience. Pilate, he said, represented a large class of indolent and easy skeptics—that class of doubters who lacked the energy to seek for the truth, and inform their minds upon what evidences christianity is based. It is easier for them to be skeptical than to give themselves over to infidelity. There is no other system of religion susceptible of so many proofs as that of christianity, and yet these men will not take the trouble to inform their minds of these proofs, so easily attained. Men are naturally indolent, and the youthful mind is hence more liable to fall into the errors of the skeptic than those more mature. They glory in throwing off the shackles of authority, and assume originality and a species of romantic mock heroism. Newton carefully investigated the evidences of christianity, and his great mind, like many others, was forced to the conclusion, that there is a God. Christianity presents itself to the youthful mind in its experimental form; they hear of its ameliorating influence on the passions of men, of its consolations in sickness and distress, of its joys and rejoicings, but knowing nothing of these things, in their own experience, they become skeptics and doubt its influence upon others. The Gospel, and those who love and expound it, have a right to complain of these doubting skeptics. They are an unmanly and cowardly race, because, without offering any argument in opposition, they merely content themselves with the exclamation, "I doubt it." The Brahmins, the Mahometans, and even the Deists, have their peculiar systems, and are ready to sustain them by argument, but the doubting skeptic has no system of his own, and is too indolent to investigate the only true system of religion.

The lecturer denied the right of a man thus to evade the responsibilities of his being, and live a useless doubter to the end. Such a timid and cowardly course is unworthy of the ingenuous youth, and of a right exercise of those faculties which God has given him. The Gospel is in itself open, manly and frank, and its truth should be inquired into in the same spirit in which it is presented. The learned lecturer finished by urging upon the Association the importance of the inquiry, and expressed the hope that they would not give up its investigation, until they had ascertained the truth as it is in Jesus.

[Carolina Times.]

PROGRESS OF ASTRONOMICAL SCIENCE.

Seventy five years since, the only planets known to men of science were the same which were known to the Chaldean shepherds thousands of years ago. Between the orbit of Mars and that of Jupiter there occurs an interval of no less than three hundred and fifty millions of miles, in which no planet was known to exist before the commencement of the present century. Near three centuries ago the immortal Kepler had pointed out something like a regular progression in the distance of the planets as far as Mars, which was broken in the case of Jupiter. Being unable to reconcile the actual state of the planetary system with any theory he could form respecting it, he hazarded the conjecture that a planet really existed between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, and that its smallness alone prevented it from being visible to astronomers. But Kepler soon rejected this idea as improbable.

The life of Col. Daniel Morgan, of the Continental Army, has been prepared from his unpublished letters and papers by his grandson, James Graham, Esq., of New Orleans. No life of the gallant and popular hero of the Cowpens has yet been published, and the only biographical sketch which has appeared is held by Mr. Graham to do very inadequate justice to his services and memory. Mr. G. acquired the veteran's papers some years since by marriage with his grand-daughter, Col. Morgan died at his home, at Winchester, Va., a few years after Washington, of whom he was a devoted partisan in his civil as well as his military career, and the citizens of Winchester are now erecting a monument to his memory. It will be inaugurated on the 4th of July next, when a great convocation is expected.—*Charleston Courier.*

POPPING THE QUESTION.—"What a strange thing is acquaintance!" said a beautiful girl, the other day, a friend of ours. "A year ago we had not seen each other—many a season had rolled its course, bringing hope, happiness, and perchance sorrow to each, without the cognisance of the other, and now we are so intimate." Our friend says she looked so lovely he could not help pressing her delicate cheek—he asked her "if he had ought to do with the happiness of her future." "You are in all my dreams of the coming days," replied she. They are to be married next month. We consider this one of the nearest "poppings," especially as it happens in leap year.—*Portland Transcript.*

LEAVENWORTH, April 27.—The emigration is coming in very rapidly, and within a few weeks past quite a large number of arrivals from Southern States have reached here. Northern emigrants, too, are pretty thick, but the former is the largest so far. Last week we had a very interesting meeting to welcome a company of about one hundred and odd from South Carolina and Alabama. There was a most cordial reception given to them.